

THE TRUE AMERICAN

"GOD AND LIBERTY."
LEXINGTON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.
Colleges.

The session of Augusta College begins the 6th of April next. James B. Doud, A. M. of Louisiana in Transylvania University, fills the place of Prof. Allen resigned. We are glad to learn that Doct. Bartlett now travelling in Europe, has been appointed once more in the Medical Department of Transylvania. He is as agreeable in the social circle as he is eminent as a Physician and Teacher.

Sabbath Convention.

This convention met in Frankfort, Ky., on February 10th, 1846, composed of two hundred and three delegates, including ministers, laymen and moralists. Governor Owsley was chosen President, and Col. Wm. Rodes of Fayette county, William Richardson of Louisville, Rev. Jacob Creath of Jessamine county, David Thornton of Woodford county, and Major Samuel McCovey of Mercer county, were made Vice Presidents; and Rev. Thomas S. Malcolm of Louisville, and Hon. Benj. Monroe of Frankfort, Secretaries. It was composed of Christians and others without reference to sect or party. Spirited resolutions were passed, and an impressive address sent out to the people of Kentucky.

This convention meets the cordial approval of every good and reflecting mind. Its influence will be felt in causing the Sabbath to be observed. The necessity of resting one day in seven—in pausing in the mad vortex of business and pleasure, and reflecting upon man's duties to man and to God—in elevating the affections and the aspirations of the heart, and purifying the soul,—has not only been commanded in the Bible, but met the individual approbation of the wise in all ages. We are opposed to formal religion, or formal morality; yet we gladly wish every aid to fix our thoughts and assist reflection. We believe the better part of our nature, under fair play, will ever triumph, and our aspirations for the glory and happiness of all men are incessant!

The Sedition Law.

It will be seen from the act of the Kentucky legislature, in to-day's paper, that the sedition law has dwindled down into a very harmless affair. After the infamous and cowardly mob of the 18th, and the reappearance of the True American, the poor mobsters who have become the laughing stock of the very boys in the streets, some of them being even hung in effigy, seeing that they had taken off inert types in the absence of the legal owner, appropriating them to their own use, whilst the living editor was walking about among them, consoled themselves by nodding their heads and saying, "never mind, we'll have him in the penitentiary yet." Sure enough, when the legislature met, a bill was brought in, utterly destroying the liberty of the press, and making the circulation of the Bible, and the Declaration of Independence by being "calculated to excite slaves to insubordination!"—PENAL!

The Tobacco Interest in the State were the foremost in this matter, with some honorable exceptions; but failing to play the tyrant over their own citizens by disregarding every principle of reason, justice, the common law, the constitution and common sense, in their usual spirit of kicking the breeches of Northern men, they extended their laws over the Free States.—Of course when it came to the lower house this Quixotic law was cut up—"gutted" as some of the members vaunted.—The nation will no doubt be surprised to find the more numerous body of the Legislature, composed mostly of young men, sitting as censors, and correcting the follies of grave senators! But they must remember, that the Senate is of the old dynasty, and knows not of the young Giant Liberty, which is arousing itself among the people of the present generation. We had the pleasure of looking in upon the House, and hearing many members priding themselves that the monster "was gutted"—made its dying effort—never to rally again." And so we venture to say it will be forever. In the meantime we ask our readers: the five hundred thousand white non-slaveholders to make those tools of slaveholders, who were willing to sell our liberties for gold, feel the doom of traitors and whenever they present themselves at the polls for office—let us see if we can't find some other men, than they, to represent FREEDOM. For we now, since the Kentucky legislature has refused to stand by the usurpation of the 18th of August, giving an earnest that the laws will be vindicated—are proud to say, that Kentucky is yet free, to us the whites at least. God speed the time when not a slave of any color shall desecrate her lovely soil and glorious name!

The liberty of the press was mostly sustained by the mountains where few slaves exist. We are glad of this, for it proves that the true issue begins to be understood, and that we, the non-slaveholders of this State, are destined to overthrow slavery. We have the power, when we understand each other, and we will use it.—The legislature having very justly passed full laws to punish all the abuses of the press and the exciting slaves to insurrection; we suppose we shall have no more Lynchers using the plea of necessity for their cowardly plots of assassination!

Correction.

THOS. F. MARSHALL.—A report has been given the rounds of the papers to the effect, that we had shot Mr. Marshall in a duel. Our friends are aware, whilst we are ever ready to defend our legal and natural rights, by all the power that God has given us, that we have abandoned that bloody child of barbarism and Steeple, the duel. We trust that we are as magnanimous over a fallen foe, as we are ready to resist a powerful one.—and Mr. Marshall's misfortune has stripped us of what resentment we felt that we had a right to in due regard to him, for his unrelenting persecution of us in our hour of prostration and weakness.

And were it otherwise, feeling ourselves deeply wronged, we had but to sit still as we were compelled to, and see those awful and startling denunciations of Scripture, "Vengeance is mine and I will repay," and such like phrases, literally fulfilled!

Not one year has passed since the mob of the 18th, and yet we have lived to see some of its most prominent advocates drinking the bitter cup which they would have thrust upon us. Some have been publicly degraded—some have suffered the loss of friends and family—some have been reduced to poverty—some have gone that lone whence no traveller returns; and some are now walking about among men, in the full tide of reason and strength, with the horrid image of inevitable death before their eyes daily, with haggard countenances, showing their consciences are bloody with crime of proposed murder!—living over the four days and more, which they inflicted on a supposed dying man! However much we attempt to dispel the idea of a Special Providence, when men see these things, reflection will seize on the mind—emerge upon the soul—and we venture to say, that not one of all those triumphant thousands, who, in August perpetrated the foulest crime known among men, will pass away, without bitterly regretting that day—for as we foretold, it shall "BE ACCURSED." And when any of those evils arise, to which all men are liable in the course of nature, they shall then remember, and we shall be avenged!

Voices of the Free.

WE trust soon to be able to present our readers with several eloquent speeches made in the Ky. Legislature, in behalf of the "Liberty of the press, and against the 'Sedition Law'."

Home Journal.

THE "National Press," is a large and elegant literary paper just begun in New York city by George P. Morris, Esq., at \$2 a year in advance. Mr. Morris is too well known as a poet and able conductor of enlightened and elegant newspapers, to need commendation from us,—he has a long string of lovely letters from lovely women, in the first number—we are against him!

The Liberty of the Press Intact.

An act to amend an act concerning slaves, approved Feb. 5th, 1845, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Ky. That so much of the 3d section of an act approved Feb. 5th, 1845, entitled an act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend the law, concerning slaves, and for other purposes approved Jan. 23th, 1830, as requires persons convicted of an attempt, to enforce away a slave or slaves from the service of their owner or owners, to give security, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And that hereafter if any person shall be convicted of an attempt to persuade or entice away any slave or slaves, from the service or employment of their lawful owner or owners, or the person in possession, within this commonwealth, that each and every person so offending shall on conviction thereof, be confined in the jail and penitentiary house of this commonwealth for a period not less than one year nor more than five years, at the discretion of a jury.

Sec. 2d. That hereafter when any person or persons shall be guilty of having excited any slave or slaves, within this commonwealth to insurrection or rebellion against the commonwealth—or the lawful authority of the owner or owners of such slaves; by any means whatever such person or persons so offending, shall be subject to an indictment of a grand jury of the county, in which the offence may have been committed, and upon conviction thereof may be sentenced to confinement in the jail and penitentiary, for a period not less than five nor more than twenty years in the discretion of a jury.

Sec. 3d. That if any free negro or mulatto shall be guilty of either of the offences heretofore enumerated in this act, he or she shall on conviction thereof, be confined in the jail and penitentiary house of this commonwealth for a period not less than five nor more than twenty years.

Sec. 4th. That it shall be the duty of each of the Circuit Judges of this commonwealth to give this act in charge to each and every Grand Jury, summoned before their respective courts, and to see that it is faithfully executed.

To Non-slaveholders in Slave States.

TO OUR readers will see in our present number that we have reduced the price of the True American to one dollar in advance, to non-slaveholders in slave states.

At this rate, we will not be paid for paper and ink. Yet as we are contending for great principles, not for money making we suffer this loss on our part. Laboring men in the free states may not think this just; but we beg them to remember that our brothers in the slave states are not only borne down by the "rat system" of slavery, but in taking our paper have to undergo the incessant persecution and proscription of our masters the slaveocracy!

for which our fathers in '76 underwent a seven years war—shed seas of blood—and expended millions of money. Slavery is infinitely more oppressive to us in an economical point of view, than British taxation was to our fathers, whilst we are also subject to a social and political proscription. We contend for religious and civil liberty and the sanctity of the fire-side—for all that is dear to man; in such a cause we must be willing to sacrifice all things and leave our children and our country FREE! Let our friends in Kentucky and the Slave States generally determine to send us each one new subscriber, and thus double the arms of Liberty and enable us to proceed intelligently to the glorious end!

Melancholy accident.

The Steamer Congress was run into on the Mississippi by the Saladin, on the 14th ult. and twenty-six lives sacrificed. She sank in fifty feet water, within three minutes after the collision. Fortunately the cabin floated off, by which the lives of the cabin passengers were saved.—The poor deck hands and passengers met with a sudden and watery grave. These accidents are generally the result of carelessness, and until the law punishes those who cause them, we shall have them occurring frequently upon our Western waters.

The Gov. of Louisiana and People of Color.

The Governor of Louisiana, in his late message to the Legislature, complains of the laws of Maryland, which sentence slaves and free people of color, convicted of crimes, to be sold without the limits of the State. The Governor, as a preventive to the practice, recommends that the Legislature pass a law "punishing all slaves and free persons of color, who may be found in Louisiana after the commission of crimes in other States, with imprisonment in the penitentiary for life."

Southern Action.

There are some men in the South who think they may do as they please; and that whatever they please to do must be submitted to, without a word of complaint.

We could fill our paper with declarations and statements made by Legislatures and individuals, in support of this assertion; but it is unnecessary. Proofs of the fact are familiar enough to every one acquainted with Southern action.

But the Southerners overlook one or two important considerations. They mistake the patience of the Free States for timidity, and the long suffering of a large class of their own people for cowardice.—The former when aroused—when satisfied that they must act to resist insult, or to maintain their rights, or the constitution, in fact, will encounter any peril; and the latter, submitting to wrong and injustice, until forbearance almost ceases to be a virtue, when thrown upon their own resources, and bringing all their powers into full play, are irresistible.

As a matter of course, the Free States will be the first to manifest their indignation, and even they, will be slow in expressing it. The cry of fanaticism—the indisposition to engage in sectional strife—the general wish to avoid agitation—will as it has done, confine this action at first, to a few; but as Southern insult becomes bolder, and Southern usurpation more outrageous, this cry will be feeble, and all other considerations merge in the determination to resist the one and check the other. We may see this exemplified fully in the history of the last few years. The gag law when first palmed upon the American Congress, found few to oppose it. The North—the whole North almost—supported it, Whig and Democrat, vying with each other in their eagerness to uphold it. A little band stood up for the Right of Petition—a right guaranteed by God to every human being, and held sacred where-ever freedom exists—

Faithful they—

A few years passed by, and that little band grew into a mighty phalanx, and their opinion became the opinion of the whole country. At the North now, no party dare assail this right; at the South, none have the tenacity to make their denial of it any longer a test. Even the Chivalry, with their bluster and bravado, have thought it discreet to let the gag drop.

And in the South itself, by the same kind of process, large bodies of men will be forced to assert their rights. When a body steps into a crowd, armed to the teeth, and known besides, to possess immense physical strength, and defies any man to meet him, all shrink back, unwilling to run unnecessary risk—or encounter positive danger. But the poor fool does not always escape. We never knew one such who did not at last find his master, and who, when put to the test, did not prove at bottom a coward. So will it be with Southern usurpers. Reversing the example just given, they act in crowds; together and in concert. When any thing is to be done, no single man attempts it; there is no reasoning with the people, or deliberation among men who entertain different views; the Slaveholders say, simply, "our security requires this or that to be done, and a mob, ultra legislative violence, or any extreme tyrannical measure. But this usurpation begets opposition. Men born free—ingenious spirits, loving personal rights as things of substance and life—learned, fired with generous emotion and religious feeling—hate the friends of liberty to practice a rigid system of economy, lay up something, if it be ever so little each year, that we may become independent in purse, and thus be better able to fight out the battle we have begun. For we must remember that we contend for rights more dear than those

The truth is, no man, whatever physical courage he has, who does a wrong knowing it to be such, is ever brave or heroic. He may be desperate, and, in his convulsive throes, bring destruction upon hundreds, and upon his own head; but in the great majority of cases, where injustice is done, few men will venture so far. Now, say what we may, there is no reflecting mind among Slaveholders that does not know Slavery to be an evil, and upon whom the conviction does not come, as a terrible reality, that this evil must recoil upon him and his. A love of money, love of power, and habit, may blind him, or screw his courage up to the necessary point of defending the peculiar institution, by gentle or violent means. But this can only endure while there is entire and perfect union in the Slaveholding region.

When clusters of men in different neighborhoods, speak out their opposition, and more especially, when the general current runs strongly in favor of universal freedom, Slaveholders quail before it as the heart of the untamed landsman quails within him, when first wildly tossed by the storm at sea. And how can it be otherwise?—God's recorded voice without, his unspoken convictions within—and the solemnly uttered convictions of honest manhood around—unerve them, and leave them powerless, cowards, even where interest selfishness seemingly bids them strike fear, and defend the wrong.

We have said that the Free States would do their duty first, and the evidence of this is thickening upon us fast in passing events. We furnish proofs of it weekly. A striking instance will be found in an article which we give in our present number, from the Philadelphia North American, and which is yet further substantiated in another article of later date from the same Journal, called forth by the attack of the Maryland Legislature upon the Baltimore Visitor. Under the head of "Usurpation, Slavery and the Press, it says:

We are called upon almost monthly to record some formal violation by authority of the fundamental law of Maryland, which, had it occurred under the colonial government, would have inspired universal indignation; but which from repetition, have ceased to astonish. Of such is the record in relation to the Baltimore Visitor. Resolutions were introduced and passed in the House, declaring that paper an "incendiary publication," and the State laws, and recommending its abolition as a nuisance. Whatever ground of complaint there may be against the Visitor, even if the sheet be devoted to sedition, detraction, or calumny, it is an error, in an opinion, in a most dangerous one. In all the States of this Union, the legislative and judicial departments of the government are separated and independent of each other. To a reader on the other side of the water, the laws are executed by the courts, and in due form of law. In this country, the spectacle of a House of Representatives turning itself into a Grand Inquest or rather a judicial tribunal, and condemning a citizen as guilty of a violation of law, was never before witnessed.

It is an usurpation so gross as to leave, if unopposed, neither consultation nor law. If the House do this, what can they do next? They may execute their own sentences; they may extend the condemnation to others; they may exclude the exclusive right to administer the law; and in short, resolve the entire government with all its branches into their prerogatives. The net is the more strange, as they pronounce the public enemy under domestic laws, and then proceed to be executed against him, and this revolutionary extravagance, therefore, is as unnecessary as it is shameful. When men in high places dare thus openly to disregard every constitution, right, and the people submit to the usurpation—it is time that the friends of civil liberty should awake to a sense of their danger and their duty.

When was mind crushed by force? It can be done in Turkey or Russia, and what folly it is to attempt it here. The mind, however, is not to be subdued by force, but by the voice of truth. They may execute their own sentences; they may extend the condemnation to others; they may exclude the exclusive right to administer the law; and in short, resolve the entire government with all its branches into their prerogatives. The net is the more strange, as they pronounce the public enemy under domestic laws, and then proceed to be executed against him, and this revolutionary extravagance, therefore, is as unnecessary as it is shameful.

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Report.
The fourteenth Anti-slavery Report is before us. It gives a flattering history of the progress of liberty throughout the world; and is ably and impressively written. Edward Quincy Jr. of Dedham, we believe is the author.

Bribery.

Daniel McCook attempted to bribe a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature week before last. The member received his pay in money by the advice of some friends, and thereupon deposited the amount with the House, making known all the facts. An investigation was ordered, and McCook's guilt established beyond the shadow of a doubt. He was handed over to the proper authorities.

Congress.

Nothing of moment has occurred in either branch. Three Democratic Senators—Messrs. Colquitt, Dix, and Benton spoke on the Oregon question with deliberation, and in a pacific spirit. The debate in the Senate is now worthy the character of that body, and the grave question it is considering.

Sir Robert Peel's Policy.

A London merchant, writing to a friend in this country, condenses into brief space, the new commercial policy proposed by Sir Robert Peel:

1. The abolition of all duties upon "coarse" articles of manufactures in wool, cotton and linen: duties on the finer sorts reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.
2. Reduction of the silk duties 30 per cent and upwards, to a fixed duty of 15 per cent.
3. Reduction of the tallow duty from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.; and of other duties on articles of general use.
4. Reduction of duty on brandy and other spirits, from 25s. 10d. per gallon to the rate of 15s. per gallon.
5. Abolition of the corn laws at the end of three years, meanwhile the duty to be 10s. when wheat is under 4s. a quarter, falling 1s. for every 1s. rise in price till it reaches 5s. when the duty is to be 10s. in fixed 4s. Indian Corn to be admitted duty free.
6. Compensation to landowners by a new arrangement of highway rates and the law of settlement; loans for improvement, and relief in the cost of transmitting prisoners, deterring the sick poor, and the instruction of pauper children.

Wealth of the West.

The last National Magazine contains some striking facts concerning the growth of our region. It is stated, as a singular circumstance, that a single individual in Cincinnati had drafts through the banks to the annual amount of from \$20, to 25,000, for the proceeds of eggs shipped from that city to New Orleans. The productive industry of the nine States bordering on the Western waters, is thus set forth:

Agriculture	\$9,684,825
Manufacture	\$8,227,765
Commerce	\$8,227,765
The Forest	\$3,756,714
Mines	\$6,083,575
Fisheries	11,717
Total	\$70,521,572

And yet the entire population, according to the last census, of these nine states is less than five and a half millions of people!

Northern Duplicity.

We find the following article in the N. Y. Tribune:

The Louisville Journal has a correspondent in this City who signs his letters "Vindex," who thus comments on the Cassius M. Clay Meeting at the Tabernacle, after pronouncing that meeting "a New York luncheon, already forgotten." "There is not a spot in the world so entirely secure against all anti-slavery excitement as this—Nothing creates any permanent interest or alarm here that does not in some way affect the prices of commodities interchanged in this great common market of the nation. There are not in the whole city any more Abolitionists (of all colors) as there is negro freeloading voters. No abolitionist man will take any interest in the emancipation of negro slaves until there is some money to be made by it."

"Therefore, let no man be misled by the stuff that loads the Tribune and the Albany Evening Journal. They are both mere tools of W. H. Seward and a set of drivelling creatures about his side." "It has long since been settled in the 'head' of the slaveholder, that he will not be able to do it. He declares a man villainous, convicted at least once. He considers it positively settled, therefore, that the 'rational white man' who wrote the above will take no interest in Slave Emancipation until he thinks 'there is some money to be made by it.'—Whether he was writing his letter before he used to do so, and write those savage but rather glib Anti-Slavery letters to the New York American, is very material.

From this we take it, that this writer once wrote Anti-Slavery letters! And now, because money may be made out of it, wields his pen against freedom.

The wretch, if this be true, is unworthy a passing notice. A man who for gold, or for any consideration will barter his conscience, is only restrained from theft, or murder, through fear of the law, or public shame. No principle guides him.—He is swayed by no just or generous sentiment. He is only not openly bad, nor vile, nor fiendish, because he dare not be so.

We notice this paragraph, however, to say that it is this miserable duplicity of Northern men, which lowers them in Southern opinion, and makes them often so powerless when they might command.—They have no sympathy with Slavery. Religion, Education, habit, the influences of centuries—all make them loathe it. Why affect, then, to be its apologists? Why stand up as its defenders? The South does not ask it. Her intelligent men know what the North is—how its heart feels, and its mind thinks, on the subject, and they can only despise those of their people who cater to their prejudices, or defend their ultrisms. Silence! Silence! is always safe, and let us have that a thousand times, rather than the cold blooded, calculating villainy which sells or sacrifices whatever is noble for pelf or place—which barter a birth-right gained and given through toil and blood, for a popular name—which tramples upon right, and the souls of men, as if they were worthless as the mud in our swamps, for the patronage of the powerful.

Look Out!

A correspondent of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, writes that Journal from Petersburg, Va., in the following strain:

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, Feb. 8, 1846.

DEAR SIR: "Disguise it as we may," no man can enter the Old Dominion, journeying from north to south, without being painfully impressed with the signs of impotency and deterioration which strike him on every hand. They are

seen in the fields, the houses, the men. Fields have been abandoned to weeds, the men been first exhausted by a course of incessant robbery without remuneration, and then, the lousy pine has succeeded to the oak, and game of all sorts are coming to roan in their primitive haunts. Even the better has been lately killed in the neighborhood of Petersburg, where not a mercantile house exists that was in business fifteen years ago. On the eminent heights that overlook the entire city stand the ruins of one of the oldest anti-revolutionary churches to be found in all America. Alas! the dome that once echoed the voice of inspired preachers, and reverberated the sounds of sacred music, is now the congenial habitation of the bird of night: not a window nor a door of it remains.

And "disguise it as we may," slavery is the cause of this depopulation and decay. There is no reason but this, why Virginia with her climate, soil, and resources, should not be as prosperous as Massachusetts. It is the great draw-back to her growth.

There are but few conditions of life in which slavery pays for itself. It is always and everywhere, taking a series of years, unprofitable. Agriculture is the only kind of employment in which it can be applied, and that in the very rudest manner. What do we hear of all over the South, but complaints of exhaustion of the soil?—What do we see there but depopulation and emigration? Masters are not brought up as agriculturists; their thoughts are directed into other channels, and centered upon other objects: they live to figure in society, not to work; to be men noted in public life, not to direct labor. There is, therefore, as a general rule among them, none of that intelligence—that foresight—that perseverance which distinguishes the life, and gives success to the industry of the Northern farmer. The slaves being drudges, and only doing what they are bid to do, and their masters being ignorant of the steps necessary to improve and keep up land, it is not wonderful that whole regions of the old Slave States should be marked by sterility and decay.

The idea prevails, that in hot climates and with a rich soil, slavery is profitable. But this is not so. The history of Jamaica before the abolition of slavery and of the slave trade, with an entire monopoly of the British markets, large bounties and draw-backs of duty, on surplus produce shipped to foreign ports, proves it to be false. A report submitted to the House of Assembly, 1792, on the sugar trade, states the startling facts, that "in the course of twenty years, 177 estates in Jamaica have been sold for the payment of debts; 55 estates have been thrown up; and 99 are still in the hands of creditors." And a return of the Provost Marshal shows, that, "80,121 executions, amounting to £22,563,786 sterling, had been lodged in his office in the course of twenty years." In 1805, the report of the same body says, "a faithful detail would have the appearance of a frightful caricature." In 1807, 65 estates were abandoned, 32 sold under decrees of chancery, and 115 more awaiting decrees. And these sad details continue to be given, until it became obvious, "that the great and permanent cause of distress, which almost every page of the West India records, is to be found in the INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY."

But independent of this consideration as to what slavery may do on a rich soil, and in a hot climate, it must exhaust the earth, and in the end ruin every State which tolerates it. No wealth of soil can sustain its ruinous culture, and hence barren wastes mark large portions of the old Slave States; and will soon cause the depopulation of the comparatively new.—Travel over the Carolinas, and where are to be witnessed the stir and activity, and bustle—the flourishing villages—increasing towns and cities—and above all, that look of permanence, and of real progress, which greets the eye wherever it may turn in the State of Connecticut? Come up into Virginia and Kentucky, and with larger resources, how illy do they compare in every respect with the State of Massachusetts? In the Slave States the stamp of slavery bears with it the stamp of decay. In the Free States mind and energy are embodied with gigantic force, and allied with industry, turn every thing to account as a living trophy of the power of man.

Why, then, conceal these results? Why seek to uphold a system so ruinous to our progress, and so subversive of individual or State growth? Let us look out, and see our true condition with our own eyes, and unobscured by the cry of croakers, or the threats of fanatics, or the madness of perpetualists, take hold, in earnest, of the monster evil, and, like men, hurl it from us, that the desolate places may be made glad, the heart of man cheered, and the whole State made thereby to bound forward, as Ohio is bounding forward, with the full prosperity, which untrammelled freedom ever secures. Grant us the boon—take away servile labor—let Kentucky be free—and in our day, should we live to the ordinary life of man, we, and all like us, would see her an honored rival, if not a compeer, of the greatest among her sister States of the West.

The Old Bay State.

Massachusetts' Industry. We often refer to this subject and we do so to show what industry may accomplish. The following facts will be read with interest and justify us in this frequent reference. They illustrate, certainly, what industry and manufactures are doing for the Old Bay State.

In the Iron manufacture, 153 forges are at work. Capital invested in rolled and cast iron, \$1,066,100; value of manufactures the year, \$7,748,000; hands employed 17,900.

Value of Boots and Shoes manufactured, \$1,720,400; hands employed 6,877.

In the manufacture of Straw Bonnets and Hats, Palm Leaf Hats and Braid, 13,111 hands are employed; value of manufactures \$1,464,400.

In the White Paper, 11,075 hands are employed; value of manufactures \$1,855,910; value of raw materials, \$1,115,000; of Potatoes raised \$3,900,000; of Grain, \$2,126,250; of Hay, \$5,154,357.

The value of machinery manufactured for cotton, woolen, and other establishments, is estimated at \$2,024,485; capital invested in the same \$1,453,700; hands employed, 24,211.

Value of Leather manufactured \$3,876,657; capital invested, \$1,960,555; hands employed 2,741.

Virginia.
The structure of Virginia, prosperity and power, and made it, like Reform's Temple, the glory of the whole land. But what has it since become? Little better than a heap of ruins, its courts filled with weeds and briars, the fire gone out upon its altars, and scarcely a single pillar remaining to tell the story of its ancient magnificence. Is it not a work worthy the ambition of any man to change this confusion to order, this desolation to beauty, to build upon the fallen edifice, and make the glory of the "second house greater than the glory of the former?"

Very candid confessions these, and a noble task proposed. But how, we again ask, is it to be accomplished? Fine words are useless. Virginians must grapple with the cause of their decay ere they can re-erect the structure of Virginian prosperity and power. Slavery is that cause. Yet, in a long article of a column and a half in the Whig, as to what must be done, not a word is said about it. Let the Virginians remember the case of the man, who, with a bucket of water in his hands, kept crying, "the house is on fire—put it out—put it out!"—but forgot to put it on in time to save it.

Manual Labor.

Mr. HENRY COWLES writes an encouraging letter, with regard to the manual labor College at Oberlin, Ohio, over which President Mahan presides.

In the past nine years, a hundred and twenty young men have graduated in the College, and ninety seven passed through the theological department. It seems that out of the former, ninety five or seventy nine 1-6 per cent, and out of the latter eighty one, or eighty three and a half per cent, obtained their education chiefly through manual labor, by teaching school during winter, and the lower departments of the College during term time.

Of the remaining fraction every one labored, and earned nearly enough to meet their expenses. Mr. Cowles furnishes the following statistics:

During the year ending Aug. 29,
